1904MNRAS..64R.289.

the Application of a Nicol's Prism to Sextant Observations" was published in the *Monthly Notices*, in which he advocated the use of a Nicol's prism to get rid of the glare from the horizon in preference to coloured shades.

Captain Mackenzie died on the 24th of January 1903, leaving a widow.

ARTHUR BURNETT MARTIN was the son of Captain K. B. Martin, R.N., harbour master at Ramsgate. Born on the 10th of May 1832, he entered the navy in 1845, but was invalided home from the Mediterranean in 1852. From 1852 to 1901 he was a teacher of navigation and nautical astronomy at Norie's Nautical Academy. During this period he prepared large numbers of pupils for the Board of Trade examinations. Most of his pupils belonged to the merchant service, with a small number of yachting men. He appears to have been an excellent teacher, with a faculty for putting things in such a way that they could not be forgotten, and with the ability to make his points clear to his dullest pupils. He wrote a work on navigation and revised *Norie's Epitome*. Mr. Martin was a Fellow of the Society for many years, being elected on the 10th of February 1854. He took great interest in astronomy and often gave lectures locally.

Owing to deafness he rarely attended the meetings of the Society in late years.

Mr. Martin died suddenly on the 5th of March 1903, leaving a widow.

FRANCIS MURRAY NEWTON was born at Barton Grange, Taunton, in 1852. He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford. Soon after leaving Oxford Mr. Newton went with Captain Orde Browne to Egypt as an observer of the Transit of *Venus*, the party to the Mokattam Hills, near Cairo, consisting of Captain and Mrs. Orde Browne and Mr. Newton and his sister, Miss Emily M. Newton. Their camp at Mokattam was formed on the 21st of October 1894 and struck on the 25th of December. The weather seems to have caused the observers a good deal of anxiety, and on the 8th of December, the day of the transit, the clouds did not break till $12^h\ 10^m$, while the expected time of egress was $13^h\ 22^m$. About 10 minutes before contact a thick cloud swept over the Sun and completely obscured it till within 10^s of the contact, when it happily cleared off. Captain Orde Browne with a 6-inch, Mr. Newton with a $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch, lent him by Mr. Warren de la Rue, and Miss Newton with a 3-inch, belonging to her brother, all made satisfactory observations of the time of internal contact at egress and later of external contact.

The volume of *Transit of Venus*, 1874, *British Observations*, contains (Plate X.) drawings by Mr. and Miss Newton relating to the egress of *Venus* as seen by them. There is also an

Downloaded from http://mnras.oxfordjournals.org/ at Purdue University Libraries ADMN on June 21, 2015

© Royal Astronomical Society • Provided by the NASA Astrophysics Data System

1904MNRAS..64R.289.

interesting drawing of *Venus* as seen at 13^h on the 5th of December, about three days before the transit, in which the crescent is 37° more than a semicircle, pointing, Mr. Newton suggested, to an atmosphere on *Venus*. After his return from Egypt Mr. Newton set up his small telescope at his house at Taunton, but his interest in practical astronomy ceased after a few years. In 1879 he started electrical engineering works at Taunton, which are still carried on.

Mr. Newton married in 1879, and leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son.

He became a Fellow of the Society in December 1875.

William Irving Page was born on the 19th of November 1840, at Ulster Place, Regent's Park. His father was an artist of considerable repute, who gained the Academy Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship, and painted an interesting series of pictures in Greece. Mr. Page was a student at St. George's Hospital, where he was for some time house surgeon. He settled at Wimbledon, where he became very well known and respected.

Mr. Page was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical as well as of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was fond of travelling and had visited nearly all parts of the globe. He had an observatory at his house at Wimbledon, and spent considerable time with his telescope and spectroscope. He became a Fellow of the Society on the 8th of January 1886.

Mr. Page married in 1894, and leaves a widow and one daughter. His death, which took place quite unexpectedly on the 6th of September, was due to pneumonia, which developed from a cold caught while yachting.

Francis Cranmer Penrose was born in 1818, at Bracebridge, near Lincoln, of which parish his father, the Rev. John Penrose, was vicar. After four years at the Bedford Grammar School he obtained a scholarship at Winchester College. After leaving school he was for some time a pupil of Mr. Edward Blore, the architect. He then entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was a Senior Optime in the year 1842, the year in which Cayley was Senior Wrangler. While at Cambridge he rowed three times in the boat race against Oxford. After his three years at Cambridge he was appointed "Worts' Travelling Bachelor," a sum of money having been left by Mr. Worts "for the promotion or encouragement of investigations in foreign countries respecting the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners of those countries . . . and for purposes of antiquarian and scientific researches in those countries." In 1851 Mr. Penrose brought out a treatise on *The Principles of Athenian Architecture.* In 1852 he was appointed Surveyor of the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, a post he retained till 1897.

Mr. Penrose became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1867. He had a small telescope at his house at

Downloaded from http://mnras.oxfordjournals.org/ at Purdue University Libraries ADMN on June 21, 2015

© Royal Astronomical Society • Provided by the NASA Astrophysics Data System